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CEMENT COMPOSITION FOR UNDERWATER POURING [SUICHU DASETSUYO NO SEMENTO SOSEIBUTSU]

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FOREIGN TITLE	[54A]:	SUICHU DASETSU YO NO SEMENTO SOSEIBUTSU

1. Title of the Invention

Cement Composition for Underwater Pouring

2. Claim

- (1) A cement composition for underwater pouring composed mainly of a cement into which a polymer thickener is added; said cement composition for underwater pouring characterized by one part of cement being substituted with silica fume.
- (2) The cement composition of claim 1 characterized by the amount of the silica fume compounded being 5 to 20% based on cement weight.
- (3) The cement composition of claim 1 or 2 characterized by the amount of the silica fume compounded being about 10%, based on cement weight.
- (4) The cement composition of any one of claims 1 to 3 characterized by the rate of the polymer thickener added being about 10%, based on the weight of the water used during mixing and kneading.

3. Detailed Specifications

(Field of Industrial Application)

The present invention pertains to a cement composition for underwater pouring, that is, a concrete or mortar composition using a tremie pipe and an enclosure, or in other words, one used for direct pouring at the bottom of water and the like from above the water while allowing a dynamic contact with river water or seawater.

^{*} Number in the margin indicates pagination in the foreign text.

(Prior Art and Problems Thereof)

When regular cement compositions used in construction and building were placed directly at the bottom of water from above the water, in most cases, there was runoff of the cement content of the cement composition into the water while conveying it to the site of pouring at the bottom of the water or the like, and after pouring, it sustained the force of water currents acting in unexpected directions until it set and hardened and also a corrosive action, and the desired shape is not attained. Furthermore, part of the cement content was lost at the surface layer portion especially due to the action of the water currents. As a result, it was difficult or impossible to obtain a cement structure with high strength.

In order to overcome this problem, synthetic or natural polymer substances that were blended as thickeners have been proposed in recent years (publication of West German Patent Application No. 2,326,647, Tokkai Nos. 57-3921, 57-123850, 58-181574, 59-26956, etc.), which led to such cement compositions in which these polymer thickeners were mixed being used for general-purpose underwater construction work.

Such cement compositions for underwater pouring currently in use have the following problems upon comparison to so-called ordinary cement compositions in which washing away of the cement content during underwater conveyance is kept to a low level (this is perceived as cloudiness in the water), and on the other hand, no polymer thickener is added.

1) Increased cost (because the primary agent of general-purpose polymer thickeners currently used is a cellulose ether or polyacrylamide, and it is necessary to adjust the amount (% by weight) of the thickener at least 1.5% with respect to the rate of this thickener added, that is, the unit amount of water in order to keep the underwater cloudiness to a prescribed level or lower), 2) The length of the setting time is prolonged (the setting period is extended depending on the amount of the polymer thickener added, which means that it is difficult to maintain the desired shape until the composition is set and hardened because it is easily affected by water currents, etc.) and 3) the working efficiency decreases (the viscosity of the cement composition increases as a matter of course due to addition of the polymer thickener, which means that hardships in handling and trowel finishing arise during manual work, and the feeding force when the composition is pumped must be set extremely high, thus the load on the pump increases.) (Object of the Invention)

Therefore, the primary object of the present invention is to obtain a cement composition for underwater pouring wherein runoff of the cement content is kept at a low level during its underwater conveyance as with a conventional cement composition for underwater pouring, the setting periods can be much shorter than for the conventional cement composition for underwater pouring, and therefore, it is difficult for the composition to be adversely affected by water currents because it manifests strength quickly.

Another object of the present invention is to obtain a cement composition for underwater pouring wherein the working efficiency and applicability are better than those of conventional compositions.

Yet another object of the present invention is to obtain a cement composition for underwater pouring at a lower cost than with conventional compositions.

(Means for Solving the Problems and Operation)

According to the present invention, the above-mentioned objects are achieved by substituting one part of cement with silica fume in a cement composition for underwater pouring composed mainly of cement to which a polymer thickener was added.

An amount of 5 to 20% is suitable for the amount of the silica fume compounded, based on the cement weight, and it is especially preferable that it be about 10%. Perhaps this is because if it is 5% or lower, there is little affect on shortening the setting periods, and on the other hand, if it is 20% or higher, the viscosity of the cement composition becomes too high due to the amount of moisture absorbed by the 0.1 to 0.3 µm silica fume particles and the thickening action of the silica fume itself, which reduces the working efficiency. As a result of research by considering the applicability of regular concrete compositions, based on usual slump of about 10 cm, it was proven that about 10% is most suitable for the amount of the silica fume.

As compared to a conventional cement composition for underwater pouring, the underwater setting period is reduced by about 20 to

30% upon substituting 10% of the cement content thereof with silica fume. This is the same as in the case of the prescribed setting period itself being extended just like when the amount of water added is increased and the water temperature is reduced.

According to the cement composition for underwater pouring according to the present invention in which silica fume is compounded, runoff of the cement content underwater is suppressed due to an increase in the rate of silica fume mixed into the composition. For example, upon examining the relationship of the amount of silica fume to the underwater turbidity by allowing the cement composition for underwater pouring, in which 10% (% by weight) of silica fume was mixed in at the optimum compounding rate with respect to the cement (a mass for testing use), to fall freely underwater, it was proven that the underwater turbidity decreased by one-half to one-fourth of a cement composition for underwater pouring used as the control and is different than the above-mentioned mass for testing use merely due to the fact that silica fume is not mixed into the composition. This means that the amount of the polymer thickener can be reduced in the case of the cement composition for underwater pouring according to the present invention at a fixed turbidity level. According to the present invention, the rate of the polymer thickener added can be decreased from about 1.5% to about 1.0% over a conventional method. Silica fume is more expensive than cement, but its cost is much lower than polymer thickeners. Therefore, the above-mentioned facts mean that the cement composition for underwater pouring according to the present

invention is more profitable than a conventional composition. It also means that the setting period is shortened even further as a result of being able to reduce the amount of the polymer thickener.

Moreover, since the cement composition for underwater pouring according to the present invention contains silica fume, the internal structure of this cement composition becomes more compact due to the pozzolan reaction between the SiO_2 in the silica fume and the $Ca(OH)_2$ of the free lime, which is the hydration product of the cement. In particular, an improvement in the durability in an oceanic environment (resistance to salt damage and freezing and thawing cycles) is achieved.

(Test Examples, etc.)

The present invention is explained specifically next through the various test examples.

The cement compositions for underwater pouring (the samples) subjected to the below-mentioned test examples are mortars in which a cement paste is prepared by adding water to Portland cement (and silica fume) and a polymer thickener (a commercially-available type composed mainly of hydroxymethyl cellulose under the trade name "Celcrete [transliteration] H" from Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.), mixing this, then the cement content of this polymer thickener-containing cement composition is added as an admixture at a standard sand to cement content ratio of 1:2 based on weight. However, as with a concrete in which a coarse aggregate is added, heed needs to be taken in subjecting such mortar to testing.

Test Reference Example 1

Upon preparing test samples in which the water/cement ratio (W/C) was 50%, the rate of the polymer thickener added (% by weight of polymer thickener to the unit amount of water) was 0.05, 1.0 and 1.5%, respectively, and measuring the setting period at room temperature (20°C), the results were obtained as shown in Figure 1.

Whereas the pre-setting period of the sample with no polymer thickener added was 4.5 hours and the post-setting period was 7.2 hours, the pre-setting period was 10.2 hours and the post-setting time was 13.5 hours for samples standardized in the past where the rate of the polymer thickener added was 1.5%, so it was proven that the pre- and post-setting periods were prolonged about 6 hours due to addition of the polymer thickener.

Test Reference Example 2

Upon preparing respective samples in which the water/cement ratio (W/C) was 55% and the rate of the polymer thickener added was varied, about 2 kg of each sample was obtained in a dumpling shape and allowed to fall freely into a tube (200 mm in diameter, 1,800 mm in length) filled with tap water to measure the turbidity of the water at a position 1,200 mm below the water level 30 seconds afterward, and the obtained results plotted on a graph are shown in Figure 2.

The allowed level of turbidity was set to 50 ppm or less. It is seen that the rate of polymer thickener added should be about 1.5% or higher in view of the points of flexion on the turbidity

curve in the graph in Figure 2.

Test Example 1

Samples in which the water/cement ratio (W/C) or the water/cement and silica fume ratio (W/C+F) was 55% and the rate of silica fume mixed varied between 0 and 20% (this was mixed based on an inner rate with respect to cement weight), and samples in which the W/C+F was 55% and the rate of polymer thickener added was 1.5%, and the rate of silica fume mixed varied between 0 and 20% were prepared, respectively, and upon measuring the setting periods (pre- and post-) for each sample at room temperature (20°C), the results as shown in Figure 3 were obtained.

As seen from the graph shown in Figure 3, it is clear that addition of the silica fume to an ordinary sample with no polymer thickener added affected the reduction in the setting period. But as the polymer thickener is added to samples for so-called underwater pouring in which the rate of silica fume is increased, it is seen that the setting period is shortened, that is, it is shortened about 3 hours when the rate of the silica fume mixed in is 10% and about 5 hours when the rate is 20%.

close to 20%, the viscosity of the sample composition increased remarkably and hardships in the working efficiency developed. Thus,

It was also proven that, as the rate of silica fume added came

the rate of silica fume mixed in should be kept to about 10% from the standpoint of applicability.

Test Example 2

Based on the results in Test Reference Example 1, samples in which the rate of the silica fume mixed in was 10%, the water/cement and silica fume ratios (W/C+F) were 50 and 55%, respectively, and the rate of the polymer thickener added was varied were prepared, and the setting periods of the respective samples were measured at room temperature (20°C).

Meanwhile, upon measuring the setting periods for the control sample without any silica fume added in the same manner and plotting the ratio of the setting periods of the respective test samples based on the setting period of this control sample (level: 1.0), the results as shown in Figure 4 were obtained.

The setting period ratio of each test sample was 0.7 to 0.8, so it was proven that the setting period could be shortened by about 20 to 30% when the rate of the silica fume added in was 10%.

Moreover, upon varying the W/C+F between 40 and 50%, setting the temperature conditions in a low-temperature region of 5 to 20°C, measuring the setting periods of the samples (the rate of polymer thickener added to the test samples was 0.8%), and plotting the setting period ratio as described above, the results as shown in Figures 5 and 6 were obtained. The setting period ratios for these test samples were about 0.75 to 8.0, so it was proven that the setting period could be shortened by about 20 to 25% if the rate of the silica fume mixed in was 10%.

In summarizing the results shown in Figures 4 to 6, it is clear that the setting period can be shortened by about 20 to 30% if 10% of silica fume was mixed in, regardless of the amount of water added or the water temperature.

Test Example 3

Upon measuring the underwater turbidities of the samples as in Reference Test Example 2, provided that the rate of silica fume mixed in was 10%, the water/cement and silica fume ratio (W/C+F) was 55%, and the rate of the polymer thickener was varied, the results as shown in Figure 7 were obtained.

The results seen from Figure 7 mean that the rate of the polymer thickener added can be reduced from 1.5% to 1.1%, that is, by 0.4%, in setting the turbidity level to 50 ppm.

Test Example 4

Upon measuring the setting periods at room temperature (20°C) for samples in which the water/cement ratio (W/C) or the water/cement and silica fume ratio (W/C+F) was 50%, and the rate of silica fume mixed in was 0 or 10%, the results as shown in Figure 8 were obtained.

According to the results obtained in Test Example 3, that is, by applying the fact that the rate of the polymer thickener added could be reduced from 1.5% to 1.1% to the results obtained in this Test Example 4, it is clear that the setting period is shortened by about 1 hour due to a decrease in the rate of the polymer thickener added.

That is, in reference to the above-mentioned results and especially the results shown in Test Example 1, the setting period were shortened by about 1 hour + about 3 hours, that is, by 4 hours total when the setting periods of the samples in which the rate of the silica fume mixed in was 10% and the rate of the polymer thickener added was 1.1% were compared with that of the conventional sample in which the rate of the polymer thickener added was 1.5%.

Example of Cost Estimation

The results of estimating the costs for 1) a cement composition for underwater pouring according to the present invention when the water/cement and silica fume ratio (W/C+F) was 50%, the unit amount of water was set to 200 kg/m³ and that of the cement was set to a standard value of 400 kg/m³, and the rate of the silica fume mixed in was 10% and 2) a conventional cement composition for underwater pouring when the rate of polymer thickener added was 1.5% without any silica fume added, with the cost of cement cost being 15 yen/kg, the polymer thickener being 4,500 yen/kg and the silica fume being 60 to 70 yen/kg, were as shown in Table 1 shown below. It was proven that the cost of the cement composition according to the present invention was 1,400 yen/m³ less than the conventional one.

<u>Table 1</u> /349

	Amount	Cost
	Increase/Decrease	Increase/Decrease
Decrease in rate	W=200×0.4/100=0.8	0.8×4,500=3,600
of thickener	kg/m3 (a decrease)	yen/m³ (decrease)
added:		
H/W=1.5-1.1=0.4%		
10% of cement	F=400×10/100=40	$40 \times (70 - 15) = 2,200$
substituted with	kg/m ³	yen/m³ (increase)
silica fume		
		3,600-2,200=1,400
		yen/m³ (decrease)

Test Example 5

As a result of preparing 1) a 1:2 mortar composition according to the present invention (test product) in which the water/cement and silica fume ratio (W/C+F) was 50%, the rate of the silica fume mixed in was 10% and the rate of the polymer thickener added was 1.1% and 2) a conventional 1:2 mortar composition (control product) in which the water/cement ratio (W/C) was 50% and the rate of the polymer thickener added was 1.5%, respectively, and examining the work efficiency (applicability) of manual work, the results were as shown in Table 2 below. It was proven that the working efficiency improved considerably, as seen from the reduction in both the amount of the silica fume mixed in and the amount of polymer thickener used.

Table 2

Туре	Judgment of Working Efficiency		
	Scooping	Troweling	
Control	Highly viscous. High	Separability from	
Product	resistance to	trowel not improved	
	handling. Scoop	and work is easy.	
	passing is not improved		
	and work is hard.		
Test Product	Little resistance to	Separation from	
handling. Passing and		trowel is	
	cutting are	satisfactory.	
satisfactory. Work is		Sticking of mortar	
	easy.	is low. Work is easy.	

(Advantages of the Invention)

Runoff of the cement content of the cement composition for underwater pouring according to the present invention can be suppressed effectively underwater as it is conveyed therein and the setting period can be reduced. Consequently, the strength can be manifested at an early stage. Therefore, it is difficult for the pouring to be adversely affected by water currents. Furthermore, the rate of the polymer thickener can be reduced, as a result, the setting period can be shortened even more, thus reducing costs.

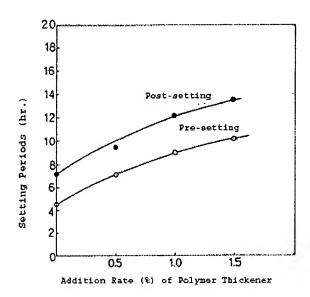
In particular, the resistance of a cement structure thus formed to salt damage and the like is improved since the internal structure is more compact due to the pozzolan reaction between the SiO₂ in the silica fume compounded with the cement composition for underwater pouring according to the present invention and the Ca(OH)₂, which is the hydration product of the cement. Therefore, the cement composition according to the present invention has special benefits because it is especially adapted for use in an oceanic environment.

4. Brief Explanation of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a graph showing a relationship between the rate of the polymer thickener added and the setting period of the cement composition; Figure 2 is a graph showing a relationship between the rate of polymer thickener added to the cement composition and the underwater turbidity when the cement composition falls freely underwater; Figure 3 is a graph showing a relationship between the rate of silica fume mixed into the cement composition and the setting period of the cement composition; Figure 4 is a graph showing a relationship between the ratio of the setting period of a cement composition in which the rate of silica fume mixed in is 10%, based on the setting period of the cement composition in which no silica fume is mixed in and the rate of polymer thickener added; Figure 5 is a graph showing a relationship between the water/cement ratio and the setting period as well as a relationship between the ratio of the setting period of the cement composition with 10% of silica fume mixed in, based on the setting period of the cement composition with no silica fume mixed in; Figure 6 is a graph showing a relationship between the temperature of the cement composition and the setting period as well as a relationship between the setting period ratio of a cement composition with a 10% of silica fume mixed in and the temperature of the cement composition; Figure 7 is a graph showing the relationship as in Figure 2 except that it is between the rate of the polymer thickener added to a cement composition with 10% of silica fume mixed in and the underwater turbidity; and Figure 8

is a graph showing a relationship between the rate of the polymer thickener added to cement compositions with 0 and 10% of silica fume mixed in and their setting periods.

Figure 1





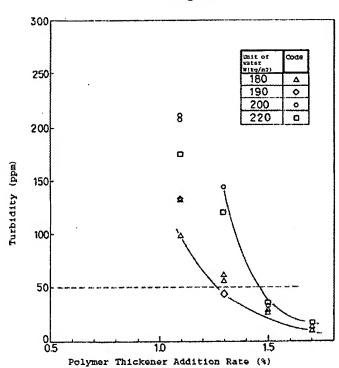


Figure 3

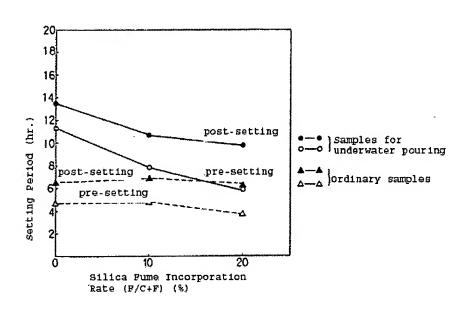
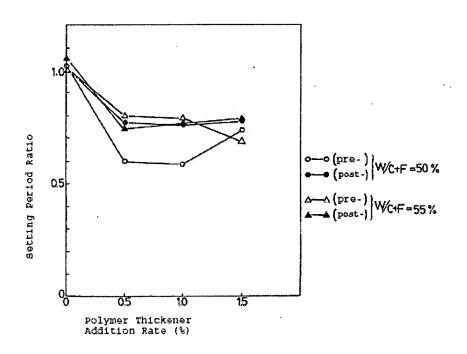


Figure 4



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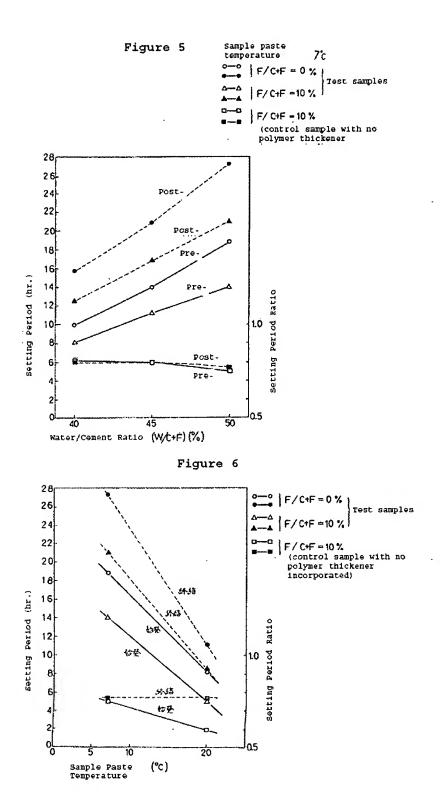
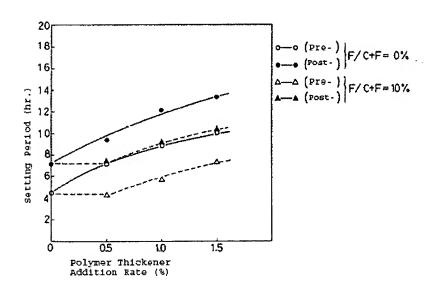


Figure 7 300 Unit of water W(kg/m2) B 8111c2 F/C+F+10%
Δ — 250 190 200 ٥ 0 8 220 200 a Turbidity (ppm) 150 100 50 0L 05 Polymer Thickener (%)

Figure 8



⑩ 日本国特許庁(JP)

① 特許出願公開

⑫ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

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水中打設用のセメント組成物 ❷発明の名称

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PTO 2003-2268 S.T.I.C. Translations Branch

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- 1. 発明の名称 水中打設用のセメント組成物
- 2. 特許請求の範囲
 - (1) セメントを主材とし高分子増粘剤を添加し た水中打設用のセメント組成物において、セメン トの 1 部がシリカフュームにより代替されてい ることを特徴とする、水中打設用のセメント組成 物.
 - (2) シリカフュームの配合量がセメントの重量 基準で 5 - 20% であることを特徴とする、特許 請求の範囲第 1 項に記載のセメント組成物。
 - (3) シリカフュームの配合量がセメントの重量 基準で約 10% であることを特徴とする、特許請 求の範囲第 1 又は 2 項に記載のセメント組成 物。
 - (4) 高分子均粘剂の添加率が混線に使用される 水の重量基準で約 1.0% であることを特徴とする、 特許請求の範囲第 1 - 3 項の何れか 1 つに記収 のセメント組成物。

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3. 発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は水中打設用のセメント組成物、即ちト レミー質や囲いを用いることなしに、換言すれば 河川水や海水との動的接触を許容しつつ水上から 水底等に直接打設するために使用されるコンクリ - ト又はモルタル組成物に係る。

(従来の技術及びその問題点)

地上や地下における建築及び構築に用いられる 通常のセメント組成物を水上から水中に直接的に 打設する場合には、水中におけるセメント組成物 の運搬中にセメント分の流出が生じ且つ水底等の 打設個所に到達して打設後も凝結硬化に至るまで に水流の作用により予期し得ぬ方向から力を受け たり侵食作用を受けて所期の形状になし得ない場 合が多々あり、更には水流の作用によりセメント 分が部分的に殊に設置部で失われ、これらの結果 として強度の高いゼメント構造物となすことは従 来極めて困難乃至不可能とされてきた。

この問題を克服するために、近年に至り合成又 は天然高分子物質を増粘剤として配合することが 提案され(西ドイン国特許出顧公告第 2326647号、 特開昭 57 - 3921 号、同 57 - 123850 号、同 58 - 181754 号、同 59 - 26956 号公報等)、こ れら高分子増粘剤の混和されたセメント組成物が 現在では水中工事に汎用されるに至っている。

- 1) コスト高となる(現在汎用されている高分子増粘剤の主剤はセルロースエーテル類又はポリアクリルアミドであり、水中での濁りを所定レベル以下に抑えるには、この穏増粘剤の添加率即ち単位水量に対する増粘剤の低量%を 1.5% 以上となす必要性があるため)。
- 2) 凝結時間が遅延する(高分子増粘剤の添加量に依存して凝結時間が長くなり、このこ

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乃至施工性が良好な水中打設用のセメント組成物 を提供することにある。

本発明の更に他の目的は、従来のものよりも厳 価な水中打設用のセメント組成物を提供すること にある。

(目的を達成するための手段及び作用)

本発明によれば、上記の目的は、セメントを主材とし高分子増粘剤を添加した水中打設用のセメント組成物において、セメントの 1 部をシリカフュームに代替することにより違成される。

シリカフュームの配合量はセメントの重量基準で 5 - 20% が適当であり、殊に約 10% となすのが好ましい、整し 5% 以下では凝結時間の短縮に及ぼす影響が少なく、一方 20% 以上となせば 0.1 - 0.3 μ m のシリカフューム粒子が吸収する水分量及びシリカフューム自体の増粘作用によりセメント組成物の粘度が高くなり過ぎて作業性に低下をきたすからであり、又通常のスランプ約 10cm の標準的な普通コンクリート組成物の施工性を配慮して研究した結果シリカフュームの配合

とは凝結硬化迄の間に水池等の影響を受け 易く所期の形状を保つことが困難となることを意味している)及び

3) 作業性が低下する (部分予 特 制 の 添加 に 伴い 当然のことながらセメント 組成物の粘度が高くなり、 手作業の場合には スコップ による取扱い性及びコテ仕上げに難を生じ、 又ポンプ送りの場合には送り圧力を極めて 大に設定せねばならず、 ポンプ負荷が高く なることを意味している)。

(発明の目的)

従って、本発明の主たる目的は、従来の水中打 設用のセメント組成物と同様に水中での退搬時に おけるセメント分の流出を低レベルに抑えること ができ、且つ従来の水中打設用のセメント組成物 におけるよりも凝結時間を消しく短縮することが でき、従って強度の発現が早いために水流による 悪影響を受け難い水中打設用のセメント組成物を 提供することにある。

本発明の他の目的は、従来のものよりも作業性

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量は約 10% とするのが最適なものと判別したからである。

従来の水中打設用のセメント組成物と比較する場合に、そのセメント分の 10% をシリカフュームにより代替すれば水中における凝結時間を約20 - 30% 短縮することができ、これは添加水量が多い場合や水温が低い場合のように凝結所要時間自体が長くなる場合にも同様である。

シリカフュームを配合した本発明による水中打設用のセメント組成物によれば、シリカフュームの混入率の増加に伴い水中でのセメント分の流出が抑制される。例えば、セメントに対する最適配合率である 10% (重量%)のシリカフュームを混入した水中打設用のセメント組成物(試験用の塊状体)を水中に自由落下させて水中濁度との関係を調べた処、シリカフュームが混入されていない点においてのみ上記の試験用塊状体と相違する対照体としての水中打設用のセメント組成物 (従来法による)と比較して水中濁度は 1/2 乃至 1/4 に低下することが判明した。このことは一定の街

度基準を設定すれば、本発明による水中打設用のセメント組成物の場合には高分子増粘剤の配合量を低減し得ることを意味している。本発明方法によれば高分子増粘剤の設加率を、従来方法になる。シリカフュームはセメントと比較するとができる。シリカフュームはセメントと比較すれば老のものは、であり、従って上記の事実は本発明による水中打設用のセメント組成物が従来のものと比較してコスト的に有利であることを意味しており、更に高分子増粘剤の配合量を減少し得る結果として延結時間が更に短縮することをも意味してる。

尚、本発明による水中打設用のセメント組成物はシリカフュームを含有しているので、このセメント組成物が打設される場合にシリカフューム中の SiO₂ とセメントの水和生成物である遊離石灰 Ca(OH)。とのポゾラン反応によって内部組織が級密化し、殊に海洋環境下における耐久性(耐塩客及び耐凍結融解)の向上が違成される。

(試験例等)

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る通りの結果が得られた。

高分子増粘剤を添加しなかった試料における凝結始発時間は 4.5 時間であり、凝結終結時間は 7.2 時間であるに対し、高分子増粘剤の添加率が 1.5% であり従来において標準とされてきた試料における凝結始発時間は 10.2 時間であり、凝結終結時間は 13.5 時間であり、高分子増粘剤の添加により始発及び終結時間が共に約 6 時間遅延することが判明した。

参考試驗例 2

水とセメントとの比(V/C)が 55% であって高分子均粘剤の添加率が穏々変化せしめられた試料をそれぞれ関数し、各試料約 2 kg をダンゴ状になし、水道水で満たされた筒(直径 200 mm、段さ 1800mm)内を自由落下させ、落下 30 秒後において水面下 1200mm の位置で水の濁度を測定し、グラフにプロットした処、第 2 図に示される通りの結果が得られた。

樹皮の許容基準を 50ppm 以下に設定すると、 第 2 図のグラフにおける褐度曲線の変曲点に鑑 次に、本発明を各種の試験例により具体的に説明する。

下記の試験例に供された水中打設用のセメント組成物(試料)はポルトランドセメント(及びシリカフューム)に加水してセメントペーストを関製し、これに高分子増粘剤(ダイセル化学工業株式会社から「セルクリート II」なる商品名で市阪のものであって、ヒドロキシエチルセルロースを主成分とするもの)を添加して混合し、この高分子増粘剤含有セメント机成物のセメント分に対して重量基準で標準砂が1:2の割合で添加混和されたモルタルであるが、モルタルに粗朴材が添加されたモンクリートに関しても同様にして試験に供し得ることに佃窓されたい。

参考試験例 1

水とセメントとの比(V/C)が 50% であって高分子増粘剤の添加率(単位水量に対する高分子増粘剤の重量%)が 0.05、1.0 及び 1.5% の試料をそれぞれ調製し、室温下 (20℃) で凝結時間(始発及び終結)を測定した処、第 1 図に示され

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みて高分子増粘剤の添加率は約 1.5% 又はそれ以上であるべきことが判る。

試験例 1

水とセメントとの比(V/C)又は水とセメント及びシリカフュームとの比(V/C+F)が 55% であって、シリカフュームの混入率が 0 - 20% (セメント重量に対して内割りで混入)の範囲内で変化せしめられた試料並びに V/C+F が 55% であって高分子増粘剤の添加率が 1.5% であり且つシリカフュームの混入率が 0 - 20% の範囲内で変化せしめられた試料をそれぞれ調製し、各試料における凝結時間(始発及び終結)を室温下(20℃)で調定した処、第 3 図に示される通りの結果が得られた。

第 3 図に示されたグラフから、高分子均粘剂が添加されていない普通試料に関してはシリカフュームの添加は凝結時間の短縮に影響を及ぼさないが、高分子均粘剤が添加された、所謂水中打設用の試料に関してはシリカフュームの混入率を均加させるにつれて凝結時間が短縮すること、即ち

尚、シリカフュームの混入率が 20% 近くになると試料組成物の粘性が著しく高くなり、作業性に難が生ずるので、施工性の観点からシリカフュームの混入率は約 10% に留めるべきであることも併せ判明した。

試験例 2

試験例 1 の結果に悩みてシリカフュームの混入率を 10% に設定し且つ水とセメント及びシリカフュームとの比(V/C+F)を 50 及び 55% にそれぞれなし、高分子増粘剂の添加率を種々に変化させた試料を調製して各試料の凝結時間を室温下(20℃) において測定した。

一方、シリカフューム無添加の対照試料について凝結時間を同様に測定し、この対照試料の凝結時間を基準(1.0)として各被験試料の凝結時間比をプロットした処、第 4 図に示される通りの結果が得られた。

各被験試料の凝結時間比は 0.7 - 0.8 であり、

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いて水中褐度の測定を行なった処、第 7 圏に示される通りの結果が得られた。

この第 7 図から、海皮基準を 50ppm に設定すれば高分子増粘剤の添加率が 1.5% から 1.1% に即ち 0.4% 低減し得ることを意味している。

試験例 4

水とセメントとの比(W/C)又は水とセメント 及びシリカフュームとの比(W/C+F)が 50% であ り、シリカフュームの混入率が 0 又は 10% であ って、高分子増粘剤の添加率を変化させた試料に ついてその凝結時間を室温下(20℃)で測定した 処、第 8 図に示される通りの結果が得られた。

試験例 3 により得られた結果、即ち高分子増 粘剤の添加率を 1.5% から 1.1% に低級し得るこ とを、本試験例 4 により得られた結果に当ては めれば、高分子増粘剤の添加率減少に伴い凝結時 間が約 1 時間短縮されることが判る。

即ち、シリカフュームの混入率を 10% とし且 つ高分子増粘剤の添加率を 1.1% とした試料の凝 結時間は、高分子増粘剤の添加率を 1.5% とした シリカフュームの混入率を 10% になせば、凝結 時間を約 20 - 30% 知航できることが判明した。

尚、V/C+Fを 40 - 50% の範囲内で変化させたり、温度条件を 5 - 20℃ の低温域に設定して試料(被験試料への部分子増粘剂添加率は 0.8%)の凝結時間を測定して上記と間様に凝結時間比をプロットした処、第 5 及び 6 層に示される通りの結果が得られた。これらの被験試料においても凝結時間比は約 0.75 - 8.0 であり、10% のシリカフューム混入率で約 20 - 25% 凝結時間を短縮できることが判明した。

第 4 - 6 図に示される結果を契約すれば、シリカフュームを 10% 犯入することにより加水量や水温条件に関係なしに凝結時間を約 20 - 30% 短額できることが判る。

試験例 3

参考試験例2と同様にして、但しシリカフュームの混入率を 10% になし且つ水とセメント及びシリカフュームとの比 (V/C+F) を 55% になし、更に高分子増粘剤の添加率を変化させた試料につ

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従来の試料と比較する場合に、上記の結果及び試験例 1 に示される結果を参酌すれば、約 1 + 約 3 時間、即ち約 4 時間短縮されることになる。

コスト試算例

水とセメント及びシリカフュームとの比(W/C+F)を 50% に、単位水量を 200kg/m³ に、 又セメントを 400kg/m³ の標準低に設定し、シリカフュームの混入率を 10% とした場合の本発明による水中打設用のセメント組成物と、シリカフュームを配合せず高分子増精剤の添加率を 1.5% とした場合の従来の水中打設用のセメント組成物に関し、

セメント

15 円/kg.

高分子增粘剂

4500 円/kg 及び

シリカフューム

60 - 70 M/kg

としてコストを試算した結果は下記の殺 1 に示される通りであり、本発明によるセメント組成物は従来のものよりも 1400 円/m³ コスト波となることが判明した。

	景の均波	コストの増減	
增粘剂添加率		<u> </u>	
の低下	¥=200 x 0.4/100	0.8 x 4500	
#/¥=1.5-1.1	=0.8 kg/m ³	=3600 P3/m²	
=0.4%	(減少)	(減少)	
セメント 10%	F=400 x 10/100	40 x (70-15)	
をシリカフュ	=40 kg/m²	=2200 円/m³	
ームで代替		(增加)	
		3600 - 2200	
		=1400 円/m²	
		(波少)	

試験例 5

水とセメント及びシリカフュームとの比(V/C+F)を 50% とし、シリカフュームの混入率を 10% とし且つ高分子増粘剤の添加率を 1.1% となした本発明による 1 : 2 モルタル組成物(被験品)と、水とセメントとの比(V/C)を 50%

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(発明の効果)

本発明による水中打設用のセメント組成物は水中を選搬中におけるセメント分の流出を有効に抑制することができ且つ凝結時間を短縮させることができるので強度が早期に発現し、従って水流による悪影響を受け難い。更に高分子増粘剤の添加率を低減し得、その結果凝結時間の一層の短縮とコストの低減とをもたらすことができる。

殊に、本発明による水中打設用のセメント組成物に配合されるシリカフュームにおける SiO を セメントの水和生成物である Ca(OH)。とポゾラン 反応して内部組織を緻密化させるので形成される セメント構造体は塩害等に対する耐久性が向上し、従って本発明によるセメント組成物は海洋環境下で用いるのに殊に適すると関う特殊な利点を有している。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第 1 図は高分子増粘剤の添加率とセメント組成物の延結時間との関係を示すグラフ、第 2 図はセメント組成物を水中に自由移下させた場合の、

とし且つ高分子均粘剤の添加率を 1.5% となした 従来の 1:2 モルタル組成物(対照品)とをそれ ぞれ調製し、手作薬による作薬性(施工性)を調べ たっ結果は下記の表 2 に示される通りであり、 シリカフュームの混入及び高分子均粘剤の使用量 低波により作薬性が可成改善されることが判明し た。

設 2

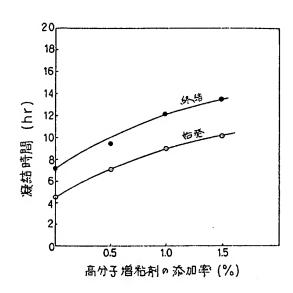
秘類	作	粱	性	の判	斯
	スコ	ップタ	G iii	コテ仕	上げ
	粘性力	、 攻 拉	及い時	コテ離れ	が良くな
対照品	の抵抗	(大、)	スコッ	なく、作	楽に難あ
	プの迫	ยกมา	えくな	ij	
	く作業	さに難る	ちり		
	取扱い	い時のま	医抗が	コテ離れ	良好、モ
被験品	小、证	りゃり	別れが	ルタル付	むが少く、
	良好、	作業額	r B	作業容易	

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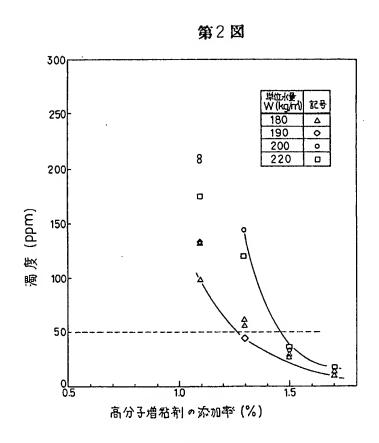
セメント組成物への高分子増粘剤の添加率と水中 褐度との関係を示すグラフ、第 3 図はセメント 組成物へのシリカフュームの混入率とセメント組 成物の凝結時間との関係を示すグラフ、第 4 図 はシリカフューム無混入のセメント組成物の凝結 時間を基準とした、シリカフューム混入率 10% のセメント組成物の凝結時間比と、高分子増粘剤 の添加率との関係を示すグラフ、第 5 図は水と セメントとの比と凝結時間との関係並びにシリカ フューム無混入のセメント組成物の凝結時間を基 準とした、シリカフューム混入水 10% のセメン ト組成物の凝結時間比と、水とセメントの比との 関係を示すグラフ、第 6 図はセメント組成物の 温度と凝結時間との関係並びにシリカフューム無 混入のセメント組成物の凝結時間を装御とした。 シリカフューム混入率 10% のセメント机成物の 凝結時間比とセメント組成物の温度との関係を示 すグラフ、第 7 図は第 2 図と同様の、低レシリ カフューム混入率を 10% となしたセメント組成 物における高分子増粘剤の添加率と水中温度との 関係を示すグラフ、第 8 図はシリカフューム混入率が 0 及び 10% のセメント組成物における高分子増粘剤の添加率と凝結時間との関係を示すが ラフである。

第1図

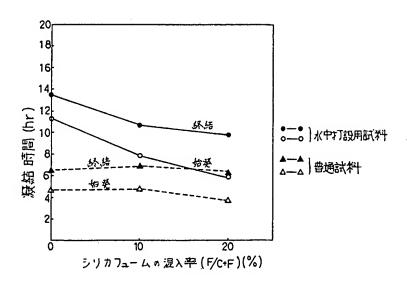
特許出願人 五 洋 建 設 株 式 会 社 同 上 ダイセル化学工業株式会社 代 理 人 弁 理 士 佐 々 木 功



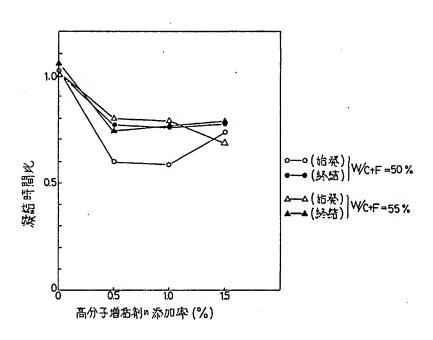
- 1.9 -

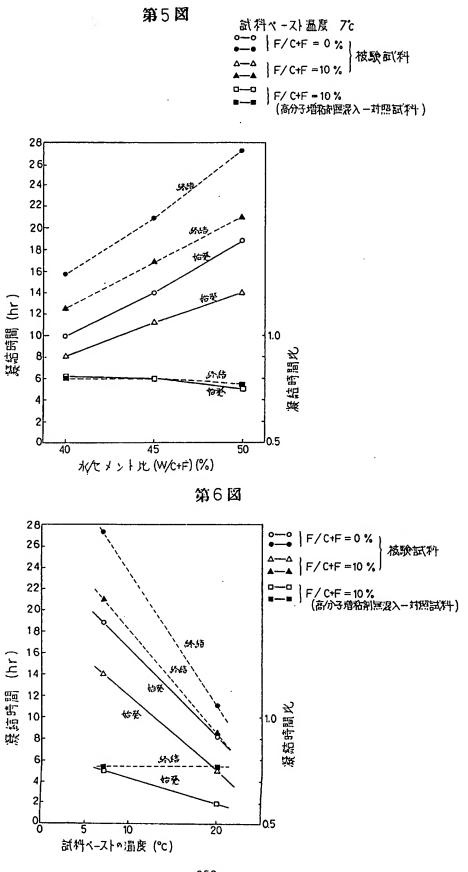


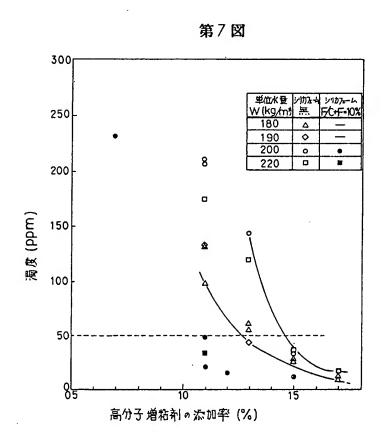
第3図



第4図







第8図

